WEST Search History

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DATE: Friday, April 16, 2004

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
	DB=PGPB,USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
☐	L6	L1 SAME L5	5
☐	L5	(PROMOT$4 OR MODULAT$4 OR ENCOURAG$6) NEAR10 DIFFERENTIAT$5	11404
☐	L4	COLON ADENOCARCINOMA NEAR10 L1	1
☐	L3	DIFFERENTIAT$4L2	0
☐	L2	COLON ADENOCARCINOMA AND L1	57
☐	L1	BILIN OR BILIVERDIN$3 OR BILIRUBIN$3	5877

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

☐ 1. 20020169201. 13 Nov 01. 14 Nov 02. Compounds and methods for regulating cell differentiation. Falchuk, Kenneth H.. 514/422; 548/518 A61K031/4025 C07D43/14.

☐ 2. 20020099085. 15 Oct 01. 25 Jul 02. Compounds and methods for regulating cell differentiation. Falchuk, Kenneth H.. 514/422; A61K031/4025.

☐ 3. WO2003020257A. Use of beta-adrenoceptor agonists, e.g. reproterol, salmeterol or terbutaline, for restoring and/or maintaining function of damaged nerve cells, e.g. for treatment of neurodegenerative diseases. CULMSEE, C, et al. A61K031/135 A61K031/136 A61K031/167 A61K031/522 A61K045/06 A61P025/16 A61P025/28 A61K031:136 A61K031:136 A61K031:135 A61K031/522 A61K031/167 A61K031/136.

☐ 4. US20020099085A. Modulating cell proliferation or cell differentiation comprises treating a cell with a bilin. FALCHUK, K H. A61K031/4025.

☐ 5. WO 200255075A. Modulating cell proliferation or differentiation useful for the treatment of e.g. cancer involves administering bilin compounds that bind to aryl hydrocarbon receptors. FALCHUK, K H. A61K031/409 A61P007/00 A61P011/00 A61P017/00 A61P019/00 A61P021/00.

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:19:39 ON 16 APR 2004)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, CAPLUS, EMBASE, BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 15:20:16 ON 16 APR 2004
L1        12460 S COLON ADENOCARCINOM?
L2        87595 S BILIN OR BILIVERDIN? OR BILIRUBIN?
L3            5 S L1 AND L2
L4        35492 S (PROMOT? OR ENCOURAG? OR MODULAT?) (10A)DIFFERENTIAT?
L5            2 S L4(10A)L2
L6            5 S L4 AND L2
L7           10 S L3 OR L5 OR L6
L8            8 DUP REM L7 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d bib ab 1-8

L8   ANSWER 1 OF 8     MEDLINE on STN                    DUPLICATE 1
AN   88080047     MEDLINE
DN   PubMed ID: 2446746
TI   Promotion of growth and differentiation of rat
     ductular oval cells in primary culture.
AU   Germain L; Noel M; Gourdeau H; Marceau N
CS   Laval University Cancer Research Center, Hotel-Dieu Hospital, Quebec,
     Canada.
SO   Cancer research, (1988 Jan 15) 48 (2) 368-78.
     Journal code: 2984705R. ISSN: 0008-5472.
CY   United States
DT   Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA   English
FS   Priority Journals
EM   198802
ED   Entered STN: 19900305
     Last Updated on STN: 19970203
     Entered Medline: 19880223
AB   Oval cells emerging in rat liver at the early period of
     3-methyl-4-dimethylaminoazobenzene treatment constitute a mixed epithelial
     cell compartment with respect to alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) and cytokeratin
     differential expression, and include a subpopulation which exhibits a
     phenotype intermediate between ductular cells and hepatocytes (Germain et
     al., Cancer Res., 45:673-681, 1985).  In the present study we have
     examined the developmental potential of ductular oval cells in primary
     culture and after in vivo transfer.  The use of monoclonal and polyclonal
     antibodies directed against cytokeratins of Mr 39,000 (CK39), 52,000
     (CK52), and 55,000 (CK55) and vimentin, and also monoclonal antibodies
     against exposed surface components of oval cells (BDS7) and normal
     hepatocytes (HES6) allowed us to establish the ductular phenotype of the
     oval cells.  A highly enriched preparation of oval cells was obtained by
     perfusion/digestion of the liver with collagenase, treatment of the cell
     suspension with trypsin and DNase, selective removal of hepatocytes by
     panning using the anti-HES6 antibody, and cell separation by isopyknic
     centrifugation in a Percoll gradient.  The procedure yielded about 8 x
     10(7) cells, of which 95% expressed CK39, CK52, and BDS7, 84%
     gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase, and 5% albumin and AFP.  The primary
     response of cultured oval cells to various combinations of growth and
     differentiation promoting factors was evaluated with
     respect to their capacity to initiate DNA synthesis as measured by
     [3H]thymidine labeling from day 1 to 3, and/or to produce albumin and AFP
     and express tyrosine aminotransferase.  Culture in the presence of either
     serum or clot blood extract resulted in a low proliferative activity with
     less than 5% of the nuclei being labeled.  Over a 5-day period, fusion of
     a large portion of the oval cells led to multinucleated cells.  When the
     cells were cultured in the presence of an elaborate combination of
     supplements [minimum essential medium containing 1 mM pyruvate, 0.2 mM
     aspartate, 0.2 mM serine, 1 mM tyrosine, 1 mM proline, 1 mM phenylalanine
     and supplemented with 20% clot blood extract, 10 ng/ml oxidized bile
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acids, 17 microM **bilirubin**, 10 ng/ml cholera toxin, 1 microM dexamethasone, 2.5 micrograms/ml insulin, 50 mM beta-mercaptoethanol, and 5 micrograms/ml transferrin (medium MX)], the labeling index increased to around 30% and the level of cell fusion greatly decreased. The addition of dimethyl sulfoxide further enhanced the initiation of DNA synthesis, while sodium butyrate acted as an inhibitor.(ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 400 WORDS)

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2002:539526 CAPLUS
DN 137:88444
TI Compounds and methods for regulating cell differentiation
IN Falchuk, Kenneth H.
PA Harvard College, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 144 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002055075	A2	20020718	WO 2001-US47309	20011113
	WO 2002055075	A3	20031231		
	WO 2002055075	C2	20040226		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 2002099085	A1	20020725	US 2001-977866	20011015
	EP 1404318	A2	20040407	EP 2001-998033	20011113
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
PRAI	US 2000-247299P	P	20001110		
	US 2001-262233P	P	20010117		
	US 2001-264814P	P	20010129		
	US 2001-977866	A	20011015		
	US 2000-240497P	P	20001013		
	WO 2001-US47309	W	20011113		

OS MARPAT 137:88444
AB The present invention makes available methods and reagents for inhibiting cell growth or **promoting** cell **differentiation** comprising contacting the cell with a differeguline such as a **bilin** in a sufficient amt. to inhibit cell proliferation or **promote** cell **differentiation**. The **bilin** can have cosmetic or therapeutic applications.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2002:869588 CAPLUS
DN 137:346170
TI Compounds and methods for regulating cell differentiation
IN Falchuk, Kenneth H.
PA President & Fellows of Harvard College, USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 69 pp., Cont.-in-part of U. S. Ser. No. 977,866.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2002169201	A1	20021114	US 2001-8356	20011113
	US 2002099085	A1	20020725	US 2001-977866	20011015

PRAI US 2000-240497P P 20001013
US 2000-247299P P 20001110
US 2001-262233P P 20010117
US 2001-264814P P 20010129
US 2001-977866 A2 20011015

AB The invention discloses methods and reagents for inhibiting cell growth or **promoting** cell **differentiation** comprising contacting the cell with a differeguline in a sufficient amt. to inhibit cell proliferation or **promote** cell **differentiation.**

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 8 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 2003455322 EMBASE
TI The Role of Levamisole in the Adjuvant Treatment of Stage III Colon Cancer Patients: A Randomized Trial of 5-Fluorouracil and Levamisole Versus 5-Fluorouracil Alone.
AU Cascinu S.; Catalano V.; Piga A.; Mattioli R.; Marcellini M.; Pancotti A.; Bascioni R.; Torresi U.; Silva R.R.; Pieroni V.; Giorgi F.; Catalano G.; Cellerino R.
CS Prof. R. Cellerino, Clinica di Oncologia Medica, Universita degli Studi di Ancona, Ospedale di Torrette, 60020 Ancona, Italy. cellerin@popcsi.unian.it
SO Cancer Investigation, (2003) 21/5 (701-707).
Refs: 19
ISSN: 0735-7907 CODEN: CINVD7
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 016 Cancer
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
048 Gastroenterology
LA English
SL English
AB Adjuvant 5-fluorouracil (5FU) and levamisole (Lev) have been considered standard treatment for stage III colon cancer patients. However, the uncertain contribution of Lev to the efficacy of treatment has led many oncologists to prefer the 5FU/leucovorin combination. To establish the role of Lev, we conducted a randomized trial comparing the 5FU/Lev combination with 5FU alone in patients with Dukes' C colon cancer. Patients with stage III colon cancer were randomized to receive 5FU alone (450 mg/m(2) IV bolus daily for 5 days and then, beginning at day 28, weekly for 48 weeks) or the same plus Lev (50 mg orally three times/day for 3 days, repeated every 2 weeks for 1 year). From December 1994 to March 1998, 92 patients were assigned to receive 5FU/Lev, and 93 were assigned to receive 5FU alone. Leukopenia and hepatic toxicity were more frequent in patients receiving 5FU/Lev as compared with those receiving 5FU (respectively, p = 0.003 and p = 0.039), whereas other toxicities were equivalent and mild in both arms. After a median follow-up time of 48 months, 80 patients have had recurrences (40 in each arm) and no advantages in terms of disease-free survival and overall survival could be demonstrated for the combination arm. The addition of Lev to 5FU does not seem to be relevant for the clinical activity of this adjuvant regimen, whereas toxicity related to Lev should be considered when an adjuvant treatment for stage III colon cancer patients is proposed.

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 8 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 2002122240 EMBASE
TI Elderly man with weakness, poor appetite, and abdominal cramping on defecation.
AU Rubin R.N.; Rubin A.M.
CS Dr. R.N. Rubin, Department of Medicine, Temple University Hospital, Philadelphia, PA, United States
SO Consultant, (2002) 42/3 (389-390).
Refs: 3
ISSN: 0010-7069 CODEN: CNSLAY

CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 016 Cancer
020 Gerontology and Geriatrics
037 Drug Literature Index
048 Gastroenterology
LA English

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 8 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2004 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN
AN 97343673 EMBASE
DN 1997343673
TI Effect of octreotide on gastrostomy, duodenostomy, and cholecystostomy effluents: A physiologic study of fluid and electrolyte balance.
AU Niv Y.; Charash B.; Sperber A.D.; Oren M.
CS Dr. Y. Niv, Department of Gastroenterology, Beilinson Campus, Rabin Medical Center, Petah-Tikva, Israel
SO American Journal of Gastroenterology, (1997) 92/11 (2107-2111).
Refs: 36
ISSN: 0002-9270 CODEN: AJGAAR
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 037 Drug Literature Index
048 Gastroenterology
LA English
SL English
AB Objectives: Octreotide, a somatostatin analog, reduces stool and fistula outputs by a mechanism that is not completely understood. Our aim was to study its effect on gastrostomy, duodenostomy, and cholecystostomy effluents in a patient with colorectal cancer. Methods: Effluents of gastrostomy, duodenostomy, and cholecystostomy were collected in three separate shifts over 24-h periods beginning 3 days before octreotide therapy and continuing for 15 treatment days. Fifty-four samples were tested for volume, pH, acid, and bicarbonate production, and biochemical profiles. Results: A positive fluid balance was achieved immediately with octreotide therapy. Significant decreases in gastrostomy and duodenostomy outputs and in gastric acid production were observed (1433.33 .+-. 33.33 ml/24 h to 535.71 .+-. 55.31 ml/24 h, $p < 0.0001$; 2066.67 .+-. 66.67 ml/24 h to 247.14 .+-. 36.04 ml/24 h, $p < 0.0001$; and 67.50 .+-. 3.20 mEq/h to 13.00 .+-. 1.50 mEq/h, $p < 0.0001$; respectively). Gastrostomy tachyphylaxis was observed after 6 days of treatment. Remarkable dose-dependent increases were found in cholesterol and **bilirubin** concentrations in the cholecystostomy effluent. Conclusions: Octreotide's primary effect is a decrease in gastric and pancreatic secretions. The increased concentrations of cholesterol and **bilirubin** may explain the occurrence of gallstones in patients treated with octreotide.

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 2002:519183 BIOSIS
DN PREV200200519183
TI Role of **bilirubin** in regulating colonic adenocarcinoma cell growth.
AU Keshavan, Pavitra [Reprint author]; Zucker, Stephen D. [Reprint author]
CS Cincinnati, OH, USA
SO Gastroenterology, (April, 2002) Vol. 122, No. 4 Suppl. 1, pp. A-242. tor new print.
Meeting Info.: Digestive Disease Week and the 103rd Annual Meeting of the American Gastroenterological Association. San Francisco, CA, USA. May 19-22, 2002.
CODEN: GASTAB. ISSN: 0016-5085.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 9 Oct 2002
Last Updated on STN: 9 Oct 2002

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2004 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1994:20937 BIOSIS
DN PREV199497033937
TI Biochemical modifications in the blood and the heated fluids during intraperitoneal chemohyperthermia.
AU Berny, C. [Reprint author]; Mialon, A.; Manchon, M.; Le, K. E.; Panteix, G.; Baltassat, P.; Gilly, F. N.; Carry, P. Y.; Sayag, A.; Braillon, G.
CS Dep. Biochem., Centre Hospitalier Lyon-Sud, F-69310 Pierre-Benite, France
SO Oncology (Basel), (1993) Vol. 50, No. 5, pp. 362-365.
CODEN: ONCOBS. ISSN: 0030-2414.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 25 Jan 1994
Last Updated on STN: 25 Jan 1994
AB The biochemical changes in blood during intraperitoneal chemohyperthermia (IPCH) were examined by carrying out complete assessments before and after the operation. These assessments were made up of 23 parameters: Na, K, Cl, CO-2, urea, creatinine, proteins, glucose, calcium phosphates, magnesium, **bilirubin**, uric acid, lactic acid, CRP, ASAT, ALAT, CK, LDH, gamma-GT, ALP, lipase, and amylase. Only 5 of these parameters showed significant changes: proteins, urea, ALP, gamma-GT, lactic acid. The protein and urea levels decreased due to hemodilution induced by the perfusion of fluids. ALP and gamma-GT levels decreased, possibly due to localized inhibition of secretion. Lactic acid levels increased due to the movement of lactates from the heated fluid into the blood. The study of biochemical changes within the heated fluids was made using the following parameters: CA 125 CA 19-9, CEA, ASAT, ALAT, CK, LDH, gamma-GT, ALP, lipase, uric acid, phosphates, proteins. Na, K, Cl, urea, creatinine, and magnesium. Between the beginning and the end of IPCH, significant increases were found in the levels of CA 125 (+173%), proteins (+190%), ASAT (+130%), LDH (+103%), K+ (+232%), PO-4 (+134%), and uric acid (+99%). These increases indicate the existence of a significant degree of cellular lysis.

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